(b) the total sale of these drugs during 1994-95;

(c) whether it is a fact that only a few drugs are covered under wholesale price index;

(d) if so, the number of drugs and their names and the sale of these drugs during 1994-95; and

(e) the reasons for excluding other drugs which have much higher consumption and sale from wholesale price index?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO *FALEIRO): (a) and (b)* Marketing of drugs in the country is allowed by the Drugs Controller (India) under the provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 from time to time and this is a continuous process. According to the Drugs Controller (India), new drugs allowed for marketing in the country during the period January, 1994 to 30th April, 1995 are 38. It is estimated that presently about 500 drugs in various dosage forms and combinations are used in the country.

The information regarding sales of these drugs is not maintained. However, it has been estimated that production of formulations based on these drugs during 1994-95 would be of the order of Rs. 7935 Crores.

(c) and (e) The selection of commodities covered under the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is based on the recommendations of the Working Group constituted for the revision of Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India in April, 1982. A Working Group for the revision of current series of Wholesale Price Index Numbers (1981-82-100) has been set up.

Orders by Bombay High Court in the case of M/s. Hoechst

8371. SHRI ISH DUTT YADAV: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the orders issued by the Bombay High Court in the case of M/s. Hoechst and the time period upto which it was to be complied; and

(b) the present position in this case and the reasons for delay thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The Bombay High Court has directed for the mutual exchange of data/information between the company and the Government for the purpose of finalisation of the liability and to give a hearing to the company in the matter.

(b) Government has constituted a *Three Member Committee headed by a retired* Delhi High Court Judge to examine the quantum of the liabilities against the defaulting drug companies, including M/s. Hoechst. xc

Mape on non-scheduled products

8372. SHRI SAT'SH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no limit to MAPE on non-scheduled products under DPCO 1987/95 and the extent of percentage to which MAPE is justified;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of instances of more than 500 MAPE being charged have come to the notice of Government, if so, the names of such products and the steps taken to reduce the prices; and

(c) what is the MAPE in such formulations at present and what are the price controlled formulations where they overcharged the prices Under DPCO, 1979, 1987 and 1995 together with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALIERO): (a) to (c) MAPE as stipulated in Drugs (Prices Control) Order of 1987 and 1995 (DPCO), is only in relation to calculation of prices of formulations which are based on price controlled bulk drugs as defined in the said

Orders. Prices of formulation, which are not based on any of the price controlled bulk, are to be determined by the manufacturer himself. If an abnormal increase in prices of decontrolled formulation come to the notice of Govt., the matter is taken up with manufacturer, who is asked to explain and justify the increase in price. The cases of overcharging as and when noticed are dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Essential Commodities Act, 1955, under which the Drugs (Prices Control) Order have been issued from time to time.

National Institute of Pharmaceutical Eduction & Research

8373. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to answer to Unstarred Question 1717 given in the Rajya Sabha on 24th March, 1995 and state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research:

(b) if so, the total allocations made for the purpose; and

(c) the extent to which the institute is going to help the pharmaceutical sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 15.72 crores have been released during the period 1991-92 to 1994-95.

(c) By imparting education in various disciplines of pharmaceutical sciences, training research oriented scientists and undertaking sponsored research, the Institute is expects to play a crucial role in equipping the pharmaceutical sector with the trained manpower to meet the emerging challenges.

Rising Imports of Urea

8374. SHRI NARESH YADAV: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the rising imports of Urea and the increase in subsidy to over Rs. 1500/- crores proposed on the imported Urea in this 1995-96 budget;

(b) the reasons for subsidising imported 'N' in the form of Urea and not subsidising indigenously produced 'N' in the form of Complex Fertilizers;

(c) whether it is a fact that this policy has resulted in discouraging the production of Complex Fertilizers leading to unsatisfactory capacity utilisation by certain Complex Fertilizers manufacturers: and

(d) whether Government would urgently reconsider this policy and aim at first utilising indigenous capacity and only then importing Urea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Imports of urea during 1993-94 & 1994-95 amounted to 28.40 lakh tonnes & 28.84 lakh tonnes respectively inclusive of imports for the captive consumption of Madras Fertilisers Ltd. The higher provision in the 1995-96 budget for subsidy on imported fertilisers is largely attributable to the increase in international prices of urea.

(b) to (d) As per the recommendations of Joint Parliamentary Committee on Fertiliser Pricing, all phosphatic and potassic fertilisers, including various grades of complex fertilisers were removed from price and movement controls. Currently, only Urea, which is a straight nitrogenous fertiliser, is covered under price control and subsidy scheme, whether produced indigenously or imported.

The Special Concession Scheme on decontrolled fertilisers, which aims at encouraging the use of phosphatic and potassic fertilisers, covers only the